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\*\*\* YOU HAVE NEW MAIL \*\*\*

=> s linking nucleic acid  
L1 11 LINKING NUCLEIC ACID

=> s l1 and multicomponent  
L2 2 L1 AND MULTICOMPONENT

=> d l2 bib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS  
AN 2001:473230 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200100473230  
TI Method and kits for preparing **multicomponent** nucleic acid  
constructs.  
AU Harney, Peter D. (1)  
CS (1) Aliso Viejo, CA USA  
ASSIGNEE: VectorObjects, LLC, Wellesley, MA, USA  
PI US 6277632 August 21, 2001  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(Aug. 21, 2001) Vol. 1249, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.  
DT Patent  
LA English  
AB The invention provides a highly efficient, rapid, and cost effective  
method of **linking nucleic acid** components in  
a predetermined order to produce a nucleic acid **multicomponent**  
construct. The invention further provides nucleic acid components, each  
nucleic acid component comprising a double stranded nucleic acid molecule  
having at least one single stranded 5' or 3' terminal sequence, the  
terminal sequence having sufficient complementarity to either a terminal  
sequence in a separate nucleic acid component or to a sequence in a  
**linking nucleic acid** molecule so as to allow  
for specific annealing of complementary sequences and linkage of the  
components in a predetermined order. Kits containing reagents required to  
practice the method of the invention are also provided.

=> d l2 bib abs 2

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1998:31322 CAPLUS  
DN 128:85140

TI Preparation of **multicomponent** nucleic acid constructs by  
 ligation of nucleic acid components with complementary terminal sequences  
 IN Harney, Peter D.  
 PA Biodynamics Associates, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9748716	A1	19971224	WO 1997-US10523	19970616
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2258570	AA	19971224	CA 1997-2258570	19970616
	AU 9733997	A1	19980107	AU 1997-33997	19970616
	EP 915903	A1	19990519	EP 1997-930083	19970616
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2000512852	T2	20001003	JP 1998-503272	19970616
	US 6277632	B1	20010821	US 1997-877034	19970616
PRAI	US 1996-19869	P	19960617		
	WO 1997-US10523	W	19970616		
AB	<p>             The invention provides a highly efficient, rapid, and cost effective              method of <b>linking nucleic acid</b> components in              a predetd. order to produce a nucleic acid <b>multicomponent</b>              construct. The invention further provides nucleic acid components, each              nucleic acid component comprising a double-stranded nucleic acid mol.              having at least one single-stranded 5' or 3' terminal sequence, the              terminal sequence having sufficient complementarity to either a terminal              sequence in a sep. nucleic acid component or a sequence in a  <b>linking nucleic acid</b> mol. so as to allow for              specific annealing of complementary sequences and linkage of the              components in a predetd. order. The various nucleic acid components can              be linked via, without limitation, the following: (1) annealing of 5'              complementary terminal sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid components; (2)              annealing of 3' complementary terminal sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid              components; (3) annealing of an oligonucleotide bridge with complementary              5' and 3' terminal sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid components; or (4)              annealing of an adaptor mol. with complementary 5' or 3' terminal              sequences in 2 sep. nucleic acid components;. To demonstrate the              simultaneous assembly of multiple nucleic acid components having unique,              non-palindromic terminal sequences, to produce a viable plasmid vector, 3              nucleic acid components were used: a gene coding for green fluorescent              protein; a 0.6-kb mol. coding for terminator sequences and a histidine              tag; and a 2.5-kb mol. coding for the lac promoter, an ampicillin              resistance gene, and an origin of replication. This method is              particularly suitable for the construction of nucleic acid vectors.           </p>				